IN THE CLAIMS

1 - 95 (Cancelled)

96. (New) A method of manufacturing a solar control glazing panel for the exterior façade of a building, the glazing panel having a solar factor (FS) of less than 70%, comprising the steps of:

pyrolytically forming a first coating layer on a soda-lime float glass substrate from reactants in a gaseous phase, the formation of the first coating layer being selected from forming the first coating layer on a sheet of freshly formed soda-lime flat glass as it moves in a tunnel oven whilst it is still hot and forming the first coating layer inside a float tank on the top surface of a glass ribbon whilst the glass ribbon is floating on a bath of molten tin, the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.01 to 0.5; and

forming a second coating layer on the soda-lime float glass substrate, the second coating layer comprising tin oxide doped with fluorine,

wherein the glazing panel has a solar energy transmission (TE) measured according to the CIE standard which is at least 27%.

97. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 96, wherein the glazing panel has a solar energy transmission (TE) ranging from 27 to 54.3%.

98. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 96, wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C which is at least 49.2%.

99. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 96, wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C which is ranging from 49.2 to 70.2%.

100. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 97, wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C which is at least 49.2%.

101. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 97, wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C which is ranging from 49.2 to 70.2%.

102. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 96, wherein the two coating layers are sequentially provided on one side of the glass substrate, and wherein the method further comprises forming at least one intermediate layer positioned on the one side of the glass substrate in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer, and wherein the second coating layer is formed over the first coating layer.

103. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 102, wherein the at least one intermediate coating layer comprises a coating layer which consists essentially of silicon and oxygen.

104. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 96, wherein the first coating layer has a thickness ranging from 100 to 500 nm.

105. (New) A method of forming a solar control glazing panel for the exterior façade of a building, the glazing panel having a high level of solar screening properties in combination with luminous transmission and high selectivity properties for transmitting a reasonable proportion of visible light in order to allow natural illumination of the interior of a building and in order to allow occupants of the building to see out, the method comprising the steps of:

pyrolytically forming a first coating layer on a soda-lime float glass substrate from reactants in a gaseous phase, the formation of the first coating layer being selected from forming the first coating layer on a sheet of freshly formed soda-lime flat glass as it

moves in a tunnel oven whilst it is still hot and forming the first coating layer inside a float tank on the top surface of a glass ribbon whilst the glass ribbon is floating on a bath of molten tin, the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.01 to 0.5;

forming a second coating layer on the soda-lime float glass substrate, the second coating layer comprising tin oxide doped with fluorine;

and wherein the method further comprises forming at least one intermediate layer consisting essentially of silicon and oxygen on the one side of the glass substrate so that it is positioned in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer, and wherein the second coating layer is positioned over the first coating layer,

the glazing panel as formed having, for a thickness of 4 mm:

a solar energy transmission (TE) measured according to the CIE standard of from 43.0 to 47.2%,

the transmission of a reasonable proportion of visible light characterised by a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C of from 40 to 65%; and

the solar screening properties characterised by a solar factor (FS) measured for the coated side according to the CIE standard of from 54.7 to 57.7%.

106. (New) A method of forming a solar control glazing panel for the exterior façade of a building, the glazing panel having a solar factor (FS) of less than 70%, comprising the steps of:

pyrolytically forming a first coating layer on a soda-lime float glass substrate from reactants in a gaseous phase, the formation of the first coating layer being selected from forming the first coating layer on a sheet of freshly formed soda-lime flat glass as it moves in a tunnel oven whilst it is still hot and forming the first coating layer inside a

float tank on the top surface of a glass ribbon whilst the glass ribbon is floating on a bath of molten tin, the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.03 to 0.15;

forming a second coating layer on the soda-lime glass substrate, the second coating layer comprising tin oxide doped with fluorine,

wherein the glazing panel has a solar energy transmission (TE) measured according to the CIE standard which is at least 27%.

107. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 106, wherein the glazing panel has a solar energy transmission (TE) ranging from 27 to 54.3%.

108. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 106, wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C which is at least 49.2%.

109. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 106, wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C which is ranging from 49.2 to 70.2%.

110. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 107, wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C which is at least 49.2%.

111. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 107, wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C which is ranging from 49.2 to 70.2%.

112. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 106, further including sequentially forming the at least two coating layers on one side of the glass substrate, and wherein the method further comprises forming at least one intermediate layer on the one side

of the glass substrate so that it is positioned in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer, and wherein the second coating layer is formed over the first coating layer.

113. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 112, wherein the step of forming at least one intermediate coating layer comprises forming a coating layer which consists essentially of silicon and oxygen.

114. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 106, wherein the first coating layer has a thickness ranging from 100 to 500 nm.

115. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 114, wherein the first coating layer has a thickness of the order of 210 nm.

116. (New) A method of forming a solar control glazing panel for the exterior façade of a building, the glazing panel having a solar factor (FS) of less than 70%, comprising the steps of:

pyrolytically forming a first coating layer on a soda-lime float glass substrate from reactants in a gaseous phase, the formation of the first coating layer being selected from forming the first coating layer on a sheet of freshly formed soda-lime flat glass as it moves in a tunnel oven whilst it is still hot and forming the first coating layer inside a float tank on the top surface of a glass ribbon whilst the glass ribbon is floating on a bath of molten tin, the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.03 to 0.15;

forming a second coating layer on the soda-lime float glass substrate, the second coating layer comprising tin oxide doped with fluorine;

forming at least one intermediate antireflective coating layer on the soda-lime glass substrate, the at least one intermediate coating comprising a coating layer consisting essentially of SiO_2, and being positioned on the one side of the glass substrate, in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer, and wherein the second

coating layer is positioned over the first coating layer,

wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured according to CIE standard illuminant C of at least 49.2 %.

117. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 116, wherein the glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C which is ranging from 49.2 to 70.2%.

118. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 116, wherein the glazing panel has a solar energy transmission (TE) measured according to the CIE standard which is at least 27%.

119. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 116, wherein the glazing panel has a solar energy transmission (TE) ranging from 27 to 54.3%.

120. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 117, wherein the glazing panel has a solar energy transmission (TE) measured according to the CIE standard which is at least 27%.

121. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 117, wherein the glazing panel has a solar energy transmission (TE) ranging from 27 to 54.3%.

122. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 116, wherein the first coating layer has a thickness ranging from 100 to 500 nm.

123. (New) The method of forming a glazing panel according to Claim 122, wherein the first coating layer has a thickness of the order of 210 nm.

124. (New) A method of forming a solar control glazing panel for the exterior façade of a building, the glazing panel having a high level of solar screening properties in combination with luminous transmission and high selectivity properties for transmitting a reasonable proportion of visible light in order to allow natural illumination of the interior of a building and in order to

allow occupants of the building to see out, the method comprising the steps of:

pyrolytically forming a first coating layer on a soda-lime float glass substrate from reactants in the gaseous phase, the formation of the first coating layer being selected from forming the first coating layer on a sheet of freshly formed soda-lime flat glass as it moves in a tunnel oven whilst it is still hot and forming the first coating layer inside a float tank on the top surface of a glass ribbon whilst the glass ribbon is floating on a bath of molten tin, the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.03 to 0.15; and

forming a second coating layer on the soda-lime float glass substrate, the second coating layer comprising tin oxide doped with fluorine; and

forming at least one intermediate antireflective coating layer on the soda-lime float glass substrate, the at least one intermediate coating comprising a coating layer consisting essentially of SiO_2, said intermediate layer being positioned on the one side of the glass substrate, in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer, and wherein the second coating layer is positioned over the first coating layer,

the glazing panel having, for a thickness of 4 mm:

a solar energy transmission (TE) measured according to the CIE standard of from 43.0 to 47.2%,

the transmission of a reasonable proportion of visible light characterised by a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard illuminant C of from 40 to 65%; and

the solar screening properties characterised by a solar factor (FS) measured for the coated side according to the CIE standard of from 54.7 to 57.7%, and

a selectivity defined as the ratio of the luminous transmittance to the solar factor

(TL/FS) of 1.11 and more.